

America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes—delegated to. that government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among" powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, having delegated to* Congress a power to punish treason, coun-
 terfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States,
 piracies, and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences
 against the law of nations, and no other crimes whatsoever; and
 it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments
 to the Constitution having so declared, that "the powers not
 delegated to the United States by the Constitution, not pro-
 hibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respect-
 ively, or to the people," therefore the act of Congress, passed
 on the 14th day of July, 1798, and intituled "An Act in
 addition to the act intituled An Act for the punishment of
 certain crimes
 against the United States," as also the act passed by them on the

-----day of June, 1798, intituled "An Act to punish
frauds com
mitted on the bank of the United States" (and all
their other
acts which assume to create, define, or punish
crimes, other
than those so enumerated in the Constitution),
are altogether
void, and of no force; and that the power to-
create, define and
punish such other crimes is reserved, and, of
right, appertains